FURTHER INFORMATION

Choosing the Right Composter

Three things that should be prioritised when choosing a composter are:

- 1) the type of waste that you foresee having
 - How much raw food do you dispose of?
 - How much waste cooked food does your household produce?
 - Do you have any garden waste?
- 2) The size and style of your garden
 - In a larger garden, you might need to accommodate several plastic dalek compost bins or instead choose a 2-bay wooden compost bin which has larger capacity.
 - Depending on the type of garden that you have, you might favour a rustic (wooden) composter over a plastic composter.
 - If you have more food waste than garden waste, you might prefer an indoor system such as the Pair of Bokashi Units.
- 3) The ease of use

Things to put in the Composters

The Factsheet mentions the types of materials that can be put in each of the composters. Below is a more detailed (but not exhaustive list) of what is covered under each category:

Examples of 'green garden waste'	Examples of 'brown waste'
Green materials contain lots of nitrogen. They break down quickly and help to keep the compost moist. Green materials include: grass cuttings garden and house plants young annual weeds cut flowers vegetable peelings fruit scraps tea leaves/bags coffee grounds 	 Brown materials contain lots of carbon. They break down more slowly and add structure to your compost. They also create air pockets which are important for air circulation. Brown materials include: Any type of shredded or scrunched up paper (such as shredded letters and unwanted mail including envelopes with the windows taken out) Cardboard egg boxes toilet roll tubes twigs leaves Straw and hay Egg shells (crushed) the contents of your vacuum cleaner
Examples of cooked food	Examples of uncooked food
• Bread	• vegetable peelings
• pasta	• fruit scraps
• meat	• tea leaves/bags
• fish bones	coffee grounds

⁻ You will want to choose a system that you find easy to use, easy to access and preferable for your garden and lifestyle.